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Fostage to Foreign Countries added.	
THE SUN, New York city.	Š

publication wish to have rejected articles returns they must in all cases send storms for that purpose

B' our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

Local, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau o the Usrrup Pucos and New York, Ascellaren Prize is at \$1.0 % Ann street. All information and down ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole dour.

### Foreign Entanglements, Again.

Late on Saturday afternoon a war ship was ordered to Honolulu by the CLEVELAND Administration. Sullenly and under the lash of public indignation, the President and the Secretary of State have done at last what duty and patriotism required them to do months ago.

Send a war ship to Apia Bay. The duty of the United States Government with regard to Samoa is not less clear than was its duty with regard to Hawaii.

### They Want the Earth.

Send a war ship to Apia Bay.

The Republicans in the Assembly, at the instance of Mr. ALFRED R. CONKLING of this city, are concecting a scheme for setting aside the Congressional apportionment of this State which was made by the Legislature of 1892.

Their idea seems to be that the decision of the Court of Appeals to the effect that the State Board of Canvassers wrongfully canvassed one of the returns from Dutchess county rather than another, in the year so affected the constitution of the Legislature of 1892 as to make all the acts of that body void.

This notion is ridiculous. It has no warrant, we believe, in law. The apportionment act of 1892, even in the most extreme view which can reasonably be taken, was passed by a Legislature de facto, and cannot be disregarded until it is repealed.

But why, we should like to know, do the Republicans want to repeal it? Do they think they are really entitled to elect all the Representatives in Congress from the State of New York? Are they not contented with twenty-nine Congressmen out of the thirtyfour that New York sends to Washington?

The enormity of the injustice done to the Republican party by the existing Congressional apportionment in this State may be appreciated by a glance at this list of Representatives elected from New York to the

Fifty-fourth Congress:
1. Richard C. McCormickRepJamaica.
2. Dennis M. HurleyBepBrooklyn.
S. Francis H. Wilson Rep Brooklyn.
4. Israel F. Fischer Rep Brooklyn.
5. Charles G. BennettRepBrooklyn.
6. James R. HoweRepBrooklyn.
7. Franklin Bartlett Dem New York cit
8. James J. WalshDemNew York cit
9. Henry C. MinerDemNew York cit
10. Andrew J. CampbellRepNew York cit
11. William SulzerDemNew York cit
12. Geo. B. McClellan Dem New York cit
13. Robert C. Shannon Rep New York cit
14. Lemuel E. QuiggRepNew York cit
15. Philip B. LowRepNew York cit
16. Benjamin L. FairchildRepPelham Mano
17. Benjamin B. O'Dell, JrRepNewburgh.
18. Jacob Lefever
19. Prank S. BlackRepTroy.
30. George N. Southwick Rep Albany.
21. David WilberRepOneonta.
22. Newton M. CurtisRepOgdensburg.
23. Wallace T. Foot, Jr Rep Port Renry.
24. Charles A. Chickering Rep Copenhagen.
25. James S. ShermanRepUtica.
26. George W. RayRepNorwich.
27. Theodore L. PooleBepSyracuse.
28. Sereno E. PayneRepAuburn.
29. Charles W. GilletRepAddison.
80. James W. WadsworthRepGeneseo.
81. Henry C. BrewsterRep Bochester.
82. R. R. Mahany
88. Charles DanielsRepBuffalo.
94 Warren B Hooker Ben Fredonia

84. Warren B. Hooker......Rep.....Fredonia. Unhappy Republicans! There are actu which they do not control; and this constitutes a grievance of the first magnitude!

Some people, though, want the earth.

The catalogue of Yale University for the academical year 1894-95, exhibits gratifying proofs of prosperity and progress. The whole number of students is 2,350, of whom 1.150 are credited to the academical department, or college proper. Of instructors not including the President, there are 205, and three professorships are for the moment vacant. The question of paramount interest, which is answered by this catalogue relates to the educational value of the de grees conferred by this distinguished university. It will be found that the utmost pains are taken to assure the proper significance to the degrees of bachelor of arts and doctor of divinity; but that something remains to be done in the matter of raising the requirements for the degrees of bachelor

of laws and doctor of medicine. A young man may enter Yale University without possessing or intending to acquire any knowledge of the Greek language; but he cannot obtain on false pretences the degree of bachelor of arts. He must join the effield Scientific School, which will give him the degree of bachelor of philosophy, or that of civil or mechanical engineer. For admission to this department he needs no Greek, and only a moderate amount of Latin, nor is any subsequent study of the last-named language required. Calculated, on the other hand, to promote a liberal edueation in the traditional and current sense of the term are the conditions of admission to the freshman class of the college proper, and to the courses of leading to the A. B. degree. It will be seen that the amount of Greek which applicants must offer is about the same as that prescribed at Princeton and Cornell, but that the requirements in respect of Latin are somewhat larger. Thus, as regards the latter language, a candidate for the freshman class must be conversant with the grammar, ineluding prosody, and with Roman history to the death of AUGUSTUS; he must be able to translate into Latin connected passages of English prose, and to construe at sight extracts from NEPOS and CASAR and from Ovin's Metamorphoses: he must also have read eight books of the Æneid, and of Cicero the orations against CATILINE and for ARCHIAS, and either the oration for MILO or one of equal length. In Greek he must have read four books of the Anabasis and three books of the Iliad; must be conversant with Greek grammar, including prosody, and with Greek history; and must be able to construe at sight an extract from some work of XENOPHON, and to translate : given passage of English prose into Greek. He must, moreover, possess an elementary knowledge of either French or Gurman, and

he prepared for an examination in a consid-

erable number of the master works of English literature. In mathematics he must have a thorough acquaintance with alge-bra down to and including the binomial theorem, and with the rudiments of plane geometry. Such are the conditions of admission; we should add that during the freshman year Greek, Latin, and mathematics are required, and occupy most of an undergraduate's time; in the sophomore year the student is compelled to select five out of the following six courses: Greek, Latin, mathematics, modern languages, English, and physics; consequently, of the three essential constituents of a liberal education, the classical tongues and mathematics, a Yale sophomore can omit only one. The only prescribed studies in the junior year are logic, psychology, and ethics, and in the senior year philosophy.

licant; the inference is that this depart-

nent would be barred to those graduates of

Harvard who have obtained an A. B. de-

gree without exhibiting any acquaintance

with Greek. This is, of course, as it should

be; nothing could be more absurd than that

a man unable to read the Greek Testament

should be suffered to enter on the study of

divinity. We are unable to speak as favor-

ably of the arrangements for assuring a lib-

eral education to graduates of the law

school and medical school. It is true that

in the latter department the course of study

is already triennial, and that in the former

the curriculum, although now biennial, will,

after the close of the academic year

1895-96, be extended to three years. But

the qualifications for entering the law

school or medical school are still far below

those required for admission to the fresh-

man class in the college proper, or even in

the Sheffield Scientific School; and a young

man may obtain from Yale the degree of

bachelor of laws, or of doctor of medicine,

without possessing the slightest knowledge

It is no excuse to say that in re-

gard to her legal and medical depart-

ments Yale has but followed the ex-

ample of other leading American universi-

ties. Yale, which has stood like a rock

against the attempt to impair the signifi-

cance of the A. B. degree, should be the

first to see to it that the degrees of bachelor

of laws and doctor of medicine shall hence

forth be guarantees that their holders are, in

fact as well as in name, members of learned

The Wheat Crops of 1891 to 1894,

and the Wheat Still Available.

The merchant who exaggerates the avail-

able supply of the commodity he offers for

sale, stands a good chance of becoming bank-

rupt. Yet such is the proceeding of the

greater part of those engaged in the grain

trade. Not only that, it is the policy of

most commercial writers; they never cease

assuring the foreign consumer that there is

no end to the American supply of wheat,

and that no reliance can be placed upon the

The effect of these exaggerations is to de

press prices, to prevent purchases for in-

vestment, to force liquidating sales, to

cause the foreign customer to believe that

purchases may be safely deferred until

prices fall still more, to reduce both the

fabrics, and, by lessening the price of the

grain exported, to increase shipments of

specie, thus disturbing commercial rela-

tions. These are but a part of the conse-

quences resulting from exaggerations of re.

sources, no matter by what motives the ex-

It has become the fashion to enlarge all

crop estimates greatly, and the ablest writer

is the one who can outdo his fellows in that

direction. Doubtless some justification for

discrediting official estimates is found in

the blunders made by Government statis-

ticians in dealing with the wheat product

of 1891 and 1892. Whether such blunders

were due to the universal tendency to under-

small yields, or to the incompetency of those

then employed, they continue to give sup-

port to allegations of inaccuracy in all of

the subsequent wheat reports of the Depart-

While much of the statistical work of the

epartment has been defective and open to

criticism, yet, with the exception of its

estimates of the wheat product of 1891 and

1892, the results attained in crop reporting

A multitude of private and commercial

estimates of the great crops of 1891 and 1892 have been made, varying from 150,-

000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels in excess

of the official estimates. The mean of these

unofficial estimates probably approximates

closely to the quantity grown. It is the

misleading official utterances in relation to

those remarkable crops that have so discred-

ited official findings, just as the immense

volume of the crops is chargeable with the

greater part of the depression in price since

Assuming that at the close of the 1890-91

harvest year there were in farm granaries.

mills, and other private stocks an aggregate

of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that

the crops of 1891 and 1892 produced 700,-

000,000 and 600,000,000 bushels respec-

tively, and crediting the harvests of 1893

and 1894 with the quantities officially es-

timated to have been grown, the account,

stated in bushels, would have stood thus on

12,000,000

480,000,000

800,000,000

77,000,000

142,000,000

2,908,000,000

large vields and overestimate

armer's revenue and his power to buy

official estimate of any crop.

aggerations are impelled.

ment of Agriculture.

they were harvested.

Dec. 81, 1894:

ber. 1894.

Exports of 1891-2.

Viaible supply, Dec. 81..

Farm and mill stocks July 1, 1891

Visible supply, July 1, 1891......

Used as bread and seed, 1891-2. Used as bread and seed, 1892-3.

Used as bread and seed, 1893-4... Used as bread and seed, July to Decem

Exports from July 1 to Dec. 81, 1894.

Farm and mill stocks, &c., Dec. 81, 1894.

That stocks other than the "visible" do

not exceed 30 per cent. of the quantity har-

vested in 1894, as shown in the official esti-

mate of 460,000,000 bushels, appears alto-

gether probable. The best authorities in

80 per cent. of the spring wheat had left the

growers' hands before the close of 1894, and

the mill and farm stocks in the winter

wheat regions are clearly less than in any

January in the last twelve years. This ex-

ceptionally early depletion of farm stocks is

due to a moderate harvest and an unusual

consumption of wheat in feeding operations.

Had the harvest, supplemented as it was by

Crop of 1894.....

have been quite satisfactory.

of Greek, or even of Latin.

professions.

the remainder of the season. In many producing districts, notably west Although the statement in the catalogue regarding the conditions of admission to the of the Mississippi, wheat changes hands Yale Divinity School is less explicit than only as transferred by farmer to farmer for feeding purposes; hence millers are forced, could be wished, we understand it to mean in such districts, to resort to commercial that a knowledge of the Greek as well as of the Latin language is required of every ap-

great a product as asserted by

official estimates-515,000,000 to 550,000,

000 bushels-supplies would still be most

abundant in the winter wheat regions

despite the feeding of 50,000,000 bushels or

more to animals. On the contrary, the

rapid depletion of all stocks other than the

perienced by country millers in securing

supplies, and by their willingness to pay

from 8 to 15 cents a bushel more than the

grain would bring were it shipped to the

central markets. These conditions, and the

substantial accuracy of the official estimate,

are emphasized by current receipts at all

the great centres. The receipts are now be-

low those following the very small crop of

1890, and they promise to be much less for

'visible" is indicated by the difficulty ex-

those

most prominent in discrediting

stocks in order to secure their supplies. Aside from the consumption by animals. which has been offset by a harvest 64 .-000,000 bushels greater in 1894 than in the preceding year, the meagreness of current receipts, as compared with those of a year ago, is attributable largely if not wholly to the fact that the harvest of 1898 was supplemented by immense stores of wheat, in farm granaries, carried over from the great crops of 1891 and 1892. While the most of this old wheat was marketed prior to July, 1894, yet it constituted a considerable part of farm deliveries through the earlier months of the harvest year, 1894-5; and it led those not fully conversant with conditions in the producing districts to credit the 1894 harvest with a greater yield than was its due. Thus has arisen a semblance of abundance that did not exist. The abundance of deliveries in the earlier part of the harvest year, made up largely of this old wheat, is the only warrant the professional 'expert" has for such excessive estimates of the last crop as have received wide currency by his efforts.

It is altogether probable that stocks outside the "visible" are now less than 30 per cent. of the 460,000,000 bushels harvested in 1894; but, assuming that they equal that quantity, or 188,000,000 bushels, the account with the 1894 crop would now assume the following shape:

Programmed States and
Farm and other private stocks, July 1, Bushels.
1894
Visible supply, July 1, 1894 55,000,000
Crop of 1894
Total available supply565,000,000
Bushels.
Used as bread and seed up to Jan. 10, 1895.208,000,000
Exports July 1, 1894, to Jan. 10, 1895 81,000,000
Fed to animals 50,000,000
Visible supply, Jan. 10, 1895 88,000,000
Farm and other private stocks, Jan. 10138,000,000

565 000,000

Of the "visible" and farm and other stocks, there probably remain some 226,-000,000 bushels to meet all requirements during the six months which must intervene before the product of the harvest of 1895 can be made available. Home requirements for bread and spring seeding will absorb from 165,000,000 to 170,000,000 bushels, and from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels will yet be fed to animals, unless the price of corn shall fail to advance, as does the price of wheat. In that case little wheat will be fed. There does not appear to be a very large quantity of wheat available to constitute the unmarketable reserve at the close of the harvest year and meet foreign demands. This is the unavoidable conclusion if the department's estimate is accepted, while the extreme estimate of the "crop experts" indicates a large exportable surplus as still available. Not until the year's distribution has been completed, however, can it be determined whether official or "expert" is more astray; although everything known of farm reserves indicates the sufficiency of the official estimate.

Our Holstein Sheriff. The grotesque performances of Mr. E. J. H. EN, now in the third week o as Sheriff of New York, are manifestly, and not unnaturally, displeasing to those of our German-American citizens who understand that such performances will be a bar here after to the election of other German citizens to public office in this town. A correspondent sends what is perhaps a correct explanation of the strange acts of the Sheriff. He avers that Mr. TAMSEN is not a German at all, but a native of Holstein, and therefore, substantially, a Dane; and he calls attention to the fact that while the bureaucratic rule of official life in Germany is antagonistic to individuality and political ambition, there is nothing in it which could reasonably make an individual act in the internal administration of his office as if suf-

fering from an acute form of Katzeniammer. Circumstances certainly lend color to the odd view advanced by our correspondent. and justify some inquiry. It is well known that Mr. TAMSEN is a native of the city of Hamburg, nearly adjoining Holstein, and that the population of Hamburg is largely enriched by natives of that duchy. In the word TAMSEN, the "sen" at the end, is thoroughly Danish, and not German; and it is well known a bitter antipathy exists between the Danish sympathizers of Holstein and the Germans. It is plausible, therefore, that while Mr. TAMSEN, if a German, would be unwilling by any grotesque acts to bring ridicule upon his German fellow citizens in New York, he might, if a Dane, be indifferent to such acts, barring as they would from election to office in New York, the tra-

ditional enemies of Holstein. Everybody knows about the excellence of Holstein cattle, but it is not so generally known that one of the distinctive products of Holstein is hemp, and the connection between hemp and the official functions of a Sheriff is, we know, historical. Some travellers say that Holstein is the only country or province in the world in which the tour ist is first made acquainted with the merits and excellencies of the live stock: the black cattle, the horned bulls, and the little horses, and is afterward introduced to the inhabitants. The intelligence of animals is a subject which engrosses the most kindly attention. No educated pig ever needs an audience in a New York museum. No collie dog is without admirers in one of our thoroughfares. Mr. SINGERLY has made Holstein cattle as well known in Pennsylvania as Republican ma-jorities. In New York we have horse shows, dog shows, and poultry shows, and the Northwest concur in the opinion that a Holstein cattle show, outside of the

future winter season. Our correspondent, we observe, does not animadvert upon another peculiar and interesting distinction between Germans and Holstein Danes: that whereas those of the former who have whiskers are proud to have them sprout and become bushy, the Holstein Danes have irregular and straggling much old wheat in farmers' hands, given | whiskers, a sort of remnant in hair goods

which any German would repudiate and MR. EHRICH WRITES A FOOLISH withdraw from circulation in the wind. The arguments of our correspondent, and

such other arguments as occur when con-

sidering the odd case of TAMSEN, though

plausible, fall short of convincing us that

we have a Holstein Reform Union, and not a German-American Reform Union, Sheriff, One other argument, not urged by our correspondent, which, seemingly, he does not know, is worth serious consideration. This argument is that the SCHWABS, now acting as "selling auctioneers" for the combine," are natives of the town of Glückstadt in Holstein, province of corn and cattle. If that be so, it may corroborate the view of our correspondent, for Danes, it is well known, are very clannish and much inclined to resent discrimination. Only a few years ago there was considerable discrimination against the SCHWARS. They applied to HUGH J. GRANT, then Mayor, on April 8, 1890, for an auctioneer's license. Mayor GRANT refused the formal application of August Schwab on the ground that he had received complaints against SCHWAR & Co. in regard to their methods in carrying on the auction business, and that the member of the firm who applied for a license had been guilty of a misdemeanor in having acted as auctioneer for two years without a license. Judge Ax-DREWS in the Supreme Court upheld the action of Mayor GRANT in a decision on Aug. 2, 1890, in which he said: "It is incredible that the Legislature should have intended to compel the Mayor to grant such a license to any person applying therefor, no matter how bad his character might be, and even if such applicant should have been no-

auction business." The decision of Judge Andrews was not satisfactory to the Glückstadt men, and they appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, Presiding Judge, wrote the opinion of the court, upholding GRANT, and saying:

toriously engaged for years in the mock

"The Mayor refused to grant a license upon the ground that since June, 1888, Schwaß had acted as public auctioneer without a license, and had, there-fore, been guilty of a misdemeanor, and that in other respects his character was not entirely above

Except on the hypothesis that the SCHWABS are Holstein Danes and that TAMSEN is himself a Holstein Dane, it seems impossible to explain the fact that these SCHWARS to whom Mayor GRANT denied a license, are to-day the official selling auctioneers of New York city by designation of KLEINAU, LUTZ, DETTMAN, and the Unknown.

How otherwise can the employment of the SCHWABS by a reform Sheriff be explained? Who knows but it is the correct explanation? Give even the Dane his due.

## An All-Solving Commission.

The Hon. THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, a Repre sentative in Congress from the Twenty-fifth district of Pennsylvania, has been good enough to introduce into the House of Representatives a bill asking the President to appoint a "non-partisan" commission to collect information and suggest legislation calculated to solve " the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital."

These are rather arduous problems. Perhaps it is not sentimental to say that a large part of the experience of mankind has been devoted to the settlement of these problems To the naked eye they may seem a little complicated. Not to Mr. PHILLIPS. He proposes to settle the whole business by appointing a Commission for two years. The Commission is to consist of fifteen men, five representing labor, five representing agriculture, five representing business. We judge from Mr. PHILLIPS'S classification that agriculture is neither labor nor business. And yet some persons have tried to make it a business, and some millions of persons are still trying to labor at it.

But this committee has other functions to perform besides studying the problems of agriculture, labor, and capital. Each Commission of five is to be allowed, or rather compelled, to choose two additional Commissioners to act with it. In number is strength. Thus Mr. PHILLIPS proposes to put twentyone Commissioners in authority over us. Twenty-one men to investigate labor, agriculture, capital, and reply, at a cost of not

more than \$50,000 a year. The House Committee on Labor has made a favorable report on Mr. PHILLIPS'S bill. It is a measure most excellently in agreement with the ideas now prevalent at Washington: but \$50,000 is an absurd sum to pay for the happiness possible from such an investigation. Make it a million. Revenue is rot. Congress has shown that. But surely we can run up expenditures, for great causes. like labor, agriculture, and capital. there any trouble about issuing bonds for the month's expenses? What is the matter with being accommodating, and, at the same time, settling agriculture, labor, capital? Mr. PHILLIPS's bill gives the President the power to remove the mixed Commission. Isn't this a mistake? Oughtn't the Commission to have the power

When the Brooklyn trolley men prove that their strike is a strike, and not a riot, then the public may be able to consider their state nent that the intolerable outrage of a stoppage in Brooklyn's street-car traffic must be ascribed to the strikers or the companies. While an extra policeman or a single soldier has to be on duty to keep the peace, all other questions and sentiments must stay swallowed up in indigna tion at the threat of violence.

to remove the President?

The promptness with which the Philadelphia has been able to start for Honolulu shows that she has long been ready to go, and that she was waiting only for the grudged

orders which were so long delayed. And the flagship is not the only available vessel in Admiral BEARDSLEE's command. There is the corvette Mohican, at Seattle, ordered, as if for lack of anything else to do, to test different grades of coal obtained on the Pacific coast. There are the sister ships Ranger and Alert, both at Mare Island, in complete repair and condition for sea service, one of which we may now possibly see following the Phila delphia within the present week. There is the gunboat Yorktown, which, after cruising in search of missing steamers, has been receiving some repairs. In reserve are the Olympia and the Amphitrite, nearly ready to go into commission, the coast defender Monterey, and the

Boston, completing her repairs. The pressure of events has at last forced the President to send a ship to Hawaii. Now lot him also send a ship to Samoa.

# The New Broom.

To run Emron up The Sus-Sir: This afternoon, in from of a hotel in upper Broadway, I saw a lusty, stalwart man shoveiling snow. He worked hard and with apparent sest, as if he enjoyed it. I watched him for several minutes and all the time he kept at it. Just when I had reached the conclusion that Cot. Waring was really going to clean the streets the man Sheriff's office, may be a feature of some shouldered his shovel and went into the hotel. He

> Bulgaria Herwelf Begins to Be Atroctous From an Active, by Grant Allen in the Westminster

Budget.
Even a Bulgarian novelist has intely appeared in translation in our midst; while Greeks and Albanians put their names in their own tongue, un-understanded of the people, on the covers of our Facudonyma.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am un willing to believe that you would knowingly do me the wrong which, possibly in all good faith, has been done me by your art critic in to-day's criticism of my collection of Dutch and Flemish masters. So long as a critic deals in generalities, it is difficult to close with him, but if he is resh enough to deto particulars, possible to bring out his lack of knowledge and expert connaissance. Your critic says of my "Van der Weyden" that "it is either a copy or a work of art from a restorer's shop." opinion, the best examples of "Van der Wey den" are in the Munich Gallery. Therefore when I had purchased this example of mine. took it to Munich to be expertized. The great expert and restorer of the Munich Gallery, Dr. A. Hauser-a man not only of the highest expert authority, but also unimpeachable in character one, I might note also, who would never accept the slightest payment for any expertization-came to the Hotel Four Seasons to examine it. By a happy accident, Mr. T. J. Blakeslee, the art dealer of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was in the hotel and, by my invitation, in the very room when Dr Hauser examined my "Van der Weyden." Mr Hauser is not a demonstrative man, but after looking over the example carefully, he burst out with: "This painting is a pearl! It is a whole gallery in itself. Even the Louvre might be proud to own it." Your readers must decide whether Dr. Hauser or your critic is the

Old Masters,

Of the "Netscher," your critic says that Netscher," did not paint it," and that "it is not even an imitation of his style or of any picture that he has ever painted." Now, then, as is stated in your criticism, I

best judge of a "Roger Van der Weyden."

guarantee the genuineness and attribution of every example, agreeing to return the money with interest within one year if found other wise by competent expert authority. As to this 'Netscher," however, I shall amend my guarartee by agreeing to defray every expense to have it forwarded to any first-class gallery in Europe, and if it is declared not to be a "Netscher" pure, genuine, and unimpeachable, I will pay the purchaser twice the amount which he will have paid for the painting. This offer gives your critic an opportunity to turn his ex pert knowledge to immediate financial advan-

Now, then, as to my changing the attribution of the "Hals" to "Rembrandt," I can truthfully say that I regarded the finding of the Rembrandt signature as in many ways unfortunate, but having found it, I could not in honor withhold it, and I was compelled to attribute it to its proper source.

Your readers will appreciate, just as I appre clate, the extreme difficulty of any American newspaper securing the services of a critic who is really an expert on "old masters." The fact may be stated plainly and decidedly that there are very, very few men who have an accurate and reliable knowledge of the subject. For this very reason, although I hold the written opinion of great European experts on nearly every painting I possess, I made the effort through Mr. E. Hamilton Bell (who is the nephew of Mr. Poynter, the director of "The National of Mr. Poynter, the director of "The National Gallery") to induce Mr. Poynter, or some other great English expert whom he would endorse, to come here and impartially expertize every example of my collection. Despite a large payment which I authorized Mr. Bell to offer the effort to secure such a man in the limited time failed. Had the effort succeeded, the real quality of my paintings would have been more adequately realized and your criticism would never have been written. Yours truly,

New York, Jan. 20. Louis R. Ehrich.

# THE UPRISING FULLY EXPECTED. Hawalian Royalists Confidently Plotting Ever Since the War Ships Left.

From the San Francisco Chronicle of Jan. 12. The passengers who arrived on the steamer Australia from Honolulu yesterday bring the news that the Hawaiian Islands are verge of a revolution. The story might be regarded as of little consequence, and possibly without any more serious foundation than the various stories of royalist plots which have come up from the land of the deposed Queen within the past few months, but for the fact that on the same steamer F. M. Hatch, the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Provisional Government, has come to San Francisco on a mission which rather tends to corroborate the story. According to some of the passen-gers, who learned something of Mr. Hatch's plans on the trip up from the islands, he has come to San Francisco with important de spatches to Minister Thurston, which contain no less important information than the fact that an American war vessel is wanted at Honolulu without delay.

George H. Young of this city, who has been spending some time in the islands, was one of the passengers on the steamer. He says there are unmistakable evidences of an impending revolt in the islands, and that the revolution. if it comes, will come within two weeks

"There was a steamer due at Honolulu five days after we left," he said, "and from what could learn from friends of mine in both political parties the royalists are only waiting for the

cal parties the royalists are only waiting for the lapse of three weeks that will intervene before the next steamer will touch at the islands to put their plans into effect.

"There has been a systematic effort made to mislead public opinion as to the serious intentions of the royalists, and visitors to the islands are quickly educated to the belief that the natives are generally indifferent to all matters pertaining to the Government and future fortunes of the Queen. The authorities would have everybody believe that the natives have accepted the situation gracefully, and that they would take no part in a revolution designed to overthrow the Provisional Government. But it is all a mistake. Any observing visitor to the islands can detect the serious apprehensions of the Government authorities. They know a revolt is coming. I even have the information from people whose interests are closely identified with the Provisional Government. Those royalist 'scares' of the past few weeks and the arrest of some of the royalist leaders are but an indication of the seriousness of the situation. The natives are armed and drilled. The authorities have posted sentinels all over Honoiulu to give the alarm at the first sign of open hostilities, and those sontinels patrol the city night and day.

"The night before we left Honolulu there was

and day.

"The night before we left Honolulu there was
"The night before we left Honolulu there was "The night before we left Honolius there was a big gathering of natives outside of the town. It was only discovered by accident. The alarm was given and armed forces were sent out to disperse it. Some 500 or 600 natives were present at the gathering. The leaders were taken into custody.

ent at the gathering. The leaders were taken into custody.

"This is a most inopportune time for the Provisional Government to be called upon to contend with a revolution. There is not a war vessel of any kind in the harbor at the present time. From the drift of Minister listch's conversation, I am led to believe that his mission to San Francisco is designed to impress the authorities at Washington with the importance of sending a war vessel to Honoluiu without delay. He has despatches which will be forwarded to Minister Thurston at Washington, who, I believe, has just returned from Europe. They are of such importance that the officials of the Provisional Government would not intrust them to the officers of the sceamer Australia. I believe the next few weeks will bring news of a revolution in the islands."

## To Move Missouri's Capital, From the Chicago Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—The State capital agitated by the discovery that it will have to fight an organized lobby sent here in the interest of the joint and concurrent resolution to remove the capital. Bills have already been introduced in both branches of the Legislature for a change of location, and it is said Sedaila, which has been fighting for twenty years to secure a vote of the people on such a propo-sition, is again behind the present deal. On as good authority as Speaker Russell of the House of Repreentatives, it is said that a syndicate of Chicagitalists had taken an option on 10,000 acres of Sednila lands, and would send at once a strong lobby to insist upon capital removal.

To the Entrol of The Str. Mr.: The Brooklyn car-companies are undoubtedly right in refusing to pay the men for work not done by them. Would that the police had some way of compelling the companies to live up to the same principle!

Why should full fare to paid for a ride in a car-packed with human beings to a manner forbidden by

why should full fare to paid for a ride in a car packed with human beines in a manner forthdorn by law for the transportation of cattle in the city limits. Common sense and even the new in some instance, direct that a seat should be furnished to each passen-ger, yet, for this work suddens, the companies semand and receive militons of fares every year. The companies can easily get men to fill the places of the strikers, but the public can walk if they don't like the companies methods. As a remedy, how would "half fare" do for each passenger not provided with a seat on entering a car? BROOKLEN, Jan. 20.

THE RAND AMERICAN

Some Remarks on Watt Whitman's Infin In Defence of His Collection of Alleged

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your trenchant lines respecting the need of Ameriton, should arouse thought concerning the need of recognizing Americans in the Republic of Letters. For, while we can never overestimate our debt to Old World literature, we are not to underestimate obligations to our own. And yet how few of our literary critics seem to recognize this fact; so that while everything written after the better models of the European standards is applanded, those works springing from the seeming life of our Western civilization, and after its likeness, are often passed by as of small mportance.

It is especially deplorable that American editors do not more generally use the great vantage ground they have to call the attention of the reading public to such a bard, preëmi-nently American, as Walt Whitman, whose whole life and writings are an incarnation of Democracy, and who constitutes what the future distorian will judge the greatest contributor of this century to New World ideals and New In his "Backward Glance O'er Travelled

toads," appended to the only edition of his Leaves of Grass," worthy the author, that of 1892, he vigorously asserts his Americanism to be the explanation of his poems. And cer-tainly no other man of this hemisphere had a better right to assume to express the meaning of this Western civilization than he. By travels largely on foot, over the greater part of our broad domain; by familiar contact with all orts of people, and by his life of abandon to the spirit of social freedom and equality as expressed n our Constitution, but so often ignored in our egislation, he absorbed the spirit and meaning of this country and caught the Western time of this country and caught the Western time beat, as no other great writer of our day; so that in his lines the Mississippi seems to flow again, and every forest and mountain speaks with a voice of native freedom nowhere else heard.

Whitman is so wast a contributor toward the realization of this American character, that his life and writings should be held up to view by the press on all occasions; for the part that poetry has in patriotism is a very large and a very leading one; and we shall never come to feel toward our country as do the more centralized and homogeneous populations of the European nations toward theirs, until by the power of song and verse, the meaning of our history, our institutions and our abounding life, is interpreted to us in the philosophical depth and aesthetic beauty which poetry can alone furnish. Whitman writes:

man writes;

I say no land or people or circumstances ever exited so needing a race of singers and poems differing from all others, and rigidly their own, as the land and people and circumstances of our United States. Still further, as long as the States continue to absorb and be dominated by the poetry of the Old World, and remain unsupplied with autochthonous song to express, vitalize, and give color to and define their material and political success, and minister to them distinctively, so long will they stop short of first-class nationality and remain defective.

Nothing truer has been written than this. And no singer is more able to teach us this truth, and to inspire us with the loftlest meaning of our Democracy than Walt Whitman. His place in the opinion of the next century will be a most commanding one, as the one distinctively American bard of our century, and worthy a place with the greatest singers and heroes as well of any age or any clime.

It is because he is so little read (a fact much owing to prejudice) that he is so little prized, and if the newscapers would occasionally print some of his poems and place them before the eyes of the youth of the republic, it would do much to create a condition from which Americans, either for private or public life, would spring as naturally as our forests spring from our American soil.

spring as naturally as our forests spring from our American soil.

Let us hope that this may yet be done, and that we may in this country see a growth of singers whose Americanism of the Whitman type will contribute to our national life much that is now lacking.

Shall we not here. "By Blue Ontario's Shore," listen in hope to this our own bard and prophet, and with delight, as he thus invokes the spirit of real American song?

Our soft yerse, my call, mock me not."

O my soft verse, my call, mock me not! Not for the bards of the past, not to invoke them have I launched you forth: Not o call even those lofty bards here by Ontario's Not to call even those lotty cares here by schools, sorres, sorres, so capricious and loud my savage song. Hards for my own land only I invoke.

(For the war, the war is over, the field is clear'd).

Till they strike up marches, henceforth, triumphant and onward.

To cheer, O mother, your boundless expectant soul. Bards of the great idea; bards of the peaceful inventions (for the war, the war is over; Yet bards of latent armies, a million soldiers waiting ever ready;

Yet cards of latent armies, a million soldiers waiting
ever ready:
Bards with songs as from burning coals on the lightning's fork'd stripes;
Ample Oblo s, Kanada's bards; bards of California,
inland bards; bards of the war,
You by my charm I invoke.

May the response come and be recognized; and he who makes the call, the "Good Gray Poet," be reverenced by all who call themselves Americans. Yours respectfully.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 19.

# WHAT! DICK WINTERSMITH?

Has the Chivairie Vice-Consul at Colon Tried to Kill His Predecessor! We have received from Mr. Tracy Robinson, until recently Vice-Consul of the United States at Aspinwall, the following copy of a communication which he has sent to Secretary Gresham. The letter explains itself. We understand that the Department of State has ordered an investi-gation of the deplorable charges preferred by ex-Vice-Consul Robinson against his distin-

guished predecessor: Coton, Jan. 5, 1895. Sm; With the greatest respect I beg leave to place sefore you the following facts:

On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1894, at the Panama Railroad Company's hotel called the Washington House, Colon. R. C. Wintersmith, Esq., Vice-Consul of the United States, in charge, made a violent personal assault on me, with avowed intent to kill. At my instance he was arrested, and in the police

court, before the Alcalde, pleaded guilty, for the pur-pose, it is supposed, of avoiding an official record of the testimony. He was sentenced to five days further arrest, and was placed under bonds in \$200 to keep the peace for six months.

The term of imprisonment was commuted to the payment of a fine. I reported this grave matter to the Consul-General of the United States at Panama, on the morning of Dec. 31, 1894, and have this day received his personal reply, dated Jan. 3, 1895, in which I am informed that he has " no comments to make on the subject as Cor

he has "no comments to make on the subject as Con-sul-Ceneral; as I told you once before, the Department of State must carry the responsibility of its action." I am therefore most reluctantly compelled to bring this public scandal, in which a representative of the United States, in a foreign country, poses as a woulde assassin of one of his own countrymen, and is at this moment under bonds, "a prisoner in equity," to keep the peace, to your notice. I have the honor to be, sir, with the most profound respect, your obedient

Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

The Suarise Gun. The morning gun booms o'er the bay, And lo! the glorious sun appears; Night, swift and atlent, steals away To hide her crimes, her wrongs, and tears; Sweet Hope returns to haunts of me The old are strong, the young are gay.

The hilitops glow with reseate fire That smites the cruiser's lofty salls, And leaps o'er grove, and roof, and spire, And creeps amid the distant vales; While far and near begins the roar Of millions in life's busy fray. When, echoing loud from shore to shore, The sunrise gun booms o'er the bay.

The sunrise gun booms o'er the bay.

And enterprise awakens when

And there, against the asure sky. Waves out the banner of the from To gladden every patriot eye Which loves that sign of liberty-The Stars and Stripes that to the air Are flung with each returning day. When, breathing smake and Egitning glars, The surrise gun booms o'er the bay.

Hall to the flag old "Ironaides" bora Triumphant o'er the stormy sea; \*
The flag so often to the fore In many a hard-won victory: The flas that flies in many a port, That many a war ship's masts display, That waves its folds o'er many a fort When suarise guns announce the day

Cheers to the flag that flies so brave From Conalaska's wintry shore To where Floridian paim trees wave: From silver-flashing Appledore To Catifornia's mines of gold; Our foemen view it with dismay. The flag our children shall behold

When sunrise guns announce the day. Hurrah! the flag that tells the world In every land, on every sea. Where'er its glory is unfuried The joy and bienings of the free Who spurn sleek priesteraft, bigot's spite Red anarchy, and tyrant's away and half the passing of the night That yields to freedom's broadening day.

BERLIN SOCIAL EVENTS. PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S RECEPTION

BRILLIANT AFFAIR The New Chancellor's Affability Wen for Him a Genuine Social Triumph Count Mucaster Will Return to Paris Bis-marck Hard at Work at Friedrichsenh. BERLIN, Jan. 20.-Politics and fashion have ningled at several great social functions in the last week. The Emperor gave a banquet to the diplomatic corps and the Chapter of the Black Eagle. Freiherr von Marschall, who is sup-

a large company of Deputies.

posed to be near the end of his political career,

gave a parliamentary dinner, and Dr. Miquel,

his colleague in the Prussian Cabinet, received

The great event of the week among politicians, however, was Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe's first official reception on last Wednesday even. ing. It fulfilled all the expectations of the Prussian noblemen who have been celebrating the new Chancellor as the best host yet seen in the Wilhelm strasse. The Chancellor was assisted in receiving his guests by his son, Alexande member of the Reichstag; Count Scoenborn, and the Chancellery officials, Wilmowski, Guenther and Killani. He met everybody just within the door of the Three Emperor Hall, and gave them a welcome of diplomatic cordiality, Nearly half of the guests were Deputies. Every party, except the Social Democracy, even the Richter Radicals, was well represented. Clerical Deputies were more numerous than at any previous Ministerial function in ten years. Among them was the veteran Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst, who has dropped almost out of sight since he advocated the Army bill and was unloaded by the democratic major. ity of his party. Many Catholic clergymen were also present. The Cabinet complete, most of the Federal Councillors, the great men of the army and navy, and many Ambassadors came carly and stayed to the end. 'Among the high court officials were the Princes of Hohenlohe-Ochringen, Hatzfeldt, Ratibor, Fuerstenberg, and Stol. berg-Wernigerode, Some forty Berlin editors

Despite the throng the arrangements proved perfect. Supper was served at small tables in the large Congress Hall. Those whose chances at the tables were small found a fine buffet at their service. The host moved about incessantly, exchanging greetings, joining in conversation, and drawing together congenial groups, His open and affable manners won for him a genuine social triumph, which undoubtedly will prove valuable to him in his political work. was midnight before the company began to dis-

new Chancellor's invitation.

Freiherr von Marschall's dinner on Thursday was more purely official. Like the Chancellor's, it was remarkable for the number of Ciericals present, among them Drs. Lieber, Bachem, and Lingens, and Count Hompesch. It was still more remarkable for the appearance of the Minister's bitterest political enemies, such as Count Mirbach, Herr von Kardorff, and Prof. Kropatschek of the extreme Agrarian group The startling march of events in France and the rumors of impending changes in the highest official circles were the chief topics in the recep-

official circles were the chief topics in the reception room.

At the Chapter of the Black Eagle in the Old Castle on Thursday afternoon the Emperor had ordered Gen, Count Waldersee to wear the gold chain which once hung on Field Marshal Moltke's breast. Marschall's guests agreed that this indicated the Emperor's intention to distinguish Waldersee as Moltke's successor in the

this indicated the Emperor's intention to distinguish Waldersee as Moltke's successor in the army.

Emperor William's visit to the French Ambassador, M. Herbette, immediately after Casimir-Périer's resignation, has been variously interpreted, but must persons agree that it was an unwise act. One criticism is that it may be interpreted as evincing a wash to interfere in France's domestic affairs. Count Minster, who is back from the Paris Embassy on a leave of absence, has talked freely at the official dinners as to the Emperor's curpose in his interview with Herbette. Its conveys the impression that the Emperor is desirous merely of acquainting himself with M. Faure's personality and the probable character of the new French Ministry. The Emperor has been much gratified by Count Minister's ophilon that M. Faure is a man of parts and firm quarracter, capable of preserving beace both at home and abroad.

The change in the French Presidency has certainly had some effect upon official plans, for Count Münster has taken pains to relievate the statement that he never desired to leave his post in Paris. The had intended to return to Paris next week, he said, to keep an engagement to hunt with M. Casimir-Périer. He had deferred his departure, however, to avoid the semblance of Germany's seeking to interfere in French politics. He would recurn soon after the formation of the new Cabinet. Whether the Emperor fears to try a new man on such delicate ground, or is disquieted by German protests against further onicial upsets, is not known, but apparently be has decided not to shake up his diplomatic corps just how, for on Friday the Reichanzelger denied that any of the rumored changes would be made in German embassies. Count Hatzfeldt, Ambassador in London, will come to Berlin on Thursday, ostensibly to attend the Emperor's birthoay festival. The appointment of Herbert Bismarck to a Cabinet place or an embassy is held in suspense.

The result of Prince Hohenlohe's interview with Bismarck has not been revealed, although some si

The result of Prince Hohenlohe's interview with Bismarck has not been revealed, although some side light has been shed on it. The Kresz Zeivang says it is authorized to say that the conversation between the old and the new Chancelor during their sleigh ride in the Saxon Forest brought about a complete harmony of opinions. The Tageblatt maintains that another Planarck or a has begun. era has begun. Information gleaned from various trust-

brought about a complete harmony of opinions. The Tageblatt maintains that another Planarck era has begun.

Information gleaned from various trustworthy sources shows that Prince Hobendois listened attentively to a long and detailed statement of Bismarck's opinions, but did not pieded himself in any way to accept them. Hismarck's encourage make no boast as regards Homendois surrender. They say that before a truly lismarckian régime can be inaugurated, the Ministers personally obnoxious to the old Chancellor must be dismissed. Dr. von Boettlener, they say, whom the Prince saved from rain only to be betrayed by him, must go first, and then Frecher von Marschall together with certain conspicuous courtiers who formed the back stairs conspiracy leading to his fail. These they proclaim to be conditions precedent of their full confidence in Berlin's political reconciliation with Friedrich rub. Whatever they may say for public effect, there is no doubt that they expect to training completely in the near future. If they reflect the old Chancellor's opinions, he must look forward to the sweeping vindication of his polity and the overthrow of all officials who intrigued against him.

His has resumed in Friedrichsrub the routins which he followed for so many years in Wilhelmstrasse, about the only difference being that his despatches now are not official. He has an enormous correspondence, which he and Dr. Chrysander, his private secretary, work over steadily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily. A short drive in the Saxon Forest is followed by an early dinner. After a short sleep the Prince takes up his evening task with a realiness and cheerfulness which show his eagerness to be once more in the old official rut. Later in the evening he takes his long pipe and tells stories until bedtime. His lumbago and neuraliza return occasionally to plague him, but the surrent stories of despondency and indifference are entirely false. He will not come to Berlin for the Emperor's birthday.

Awarrant has been issued for the arrest of Capt.

### Oyster Bay's Churches All Closed. OYSTER BAY, Jan. 20 .- Probably for the first

time in the history of this community public worship of every kind was dispensed with to-day. Father J. J. Crowley's church and the Baptist Church, which were the only ones that presumed to disobey the order of the Board of Health, issued a week ago, requiring all places of public gathering to keep cined until the abatement of the scarlet fever op-demic, were closed to worshippers to-day. For violating the order last Sanday the Rev. Mr. Wightiman of the Baptist Church was fined \$3.00, and Father Crowley only escaped a fine by a vote of \$10.3. It is thought that the epidemic has reached its height. No new cases were co-ported to-day.

The Charges Against Judge Clark WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. - The sub-committee of morrow endeavor to complete the investigation of the charges against Mr. C. D. Clark, nomi

nated to be district Judge for the easiern and middle districts of Tennessee. It is undecested that every charge against Judge Clark has been disproved, and that the full committee will re-port to the Senate in favor of his confirmation.